

# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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### The Beauties of going to Law.—The Theft of Twenty Bushels of Wheat results in a Bill of Costs Amounting to \$5,330.

A careful observation of the proceedings of our courts often reveals facts that are truly calculated to weaken our faith in their purity, and to lessen our respect for the majesty of the law. We confess with deep regret that the popular saying, "Money will do anything," is not always wholly untrue.

At the recent term of the Clay Circuit Court, in the case of the State vs. Bernis and Miller, for stealing wheat, we were furnished with a lamentable instance. The facts in the case are as follows: In the month of October, 1852, some twenty bushels of wheat were stolen from Clay County and sent early the following morning at one of the leading flouring mills in this city. The wheat was missed early in the morning, and tracked directly to its destination in the market, and though the nocturnal thieves had made good their escape, a combination of circumstances and identification seemed to fasten the guilt upon the proper parties, who were arrested the same evening at Brazil. Under the privilege of the law, charges of venue were taken before three several Justices' Courts in Clay County, and three days and as many nights were lost in the preliminary proceedings.

The parties were then bound over to court. Subsequently Miller turned State's evidence. The case has been before the courts twice recently since that time, being continued from time to time by what were uniformly understood by every party outside the court as frivolous excuses backed by the usual affidavits. At the present term the case was thrown out of Court at the request of all the prosecuting witnesses, for the reason that justice could not be obtained, and the witnesses could not afford the expense. The prosecuting attorney on the occasion made a humorous speech. The Hon. William Mack, of this city, was on the bench, and also made a few remarks, commenting that "this was one of those cases depending on the reputation of the court and a farce on justice." This being a State case the witnesses got no fees. The original value of the wheat was \$67 50. A witness from this city figures his outlay as follows: Attendance on court 11 times—traveling expenses \$24; board, \$24; time 21 days, \$63; total \$111. Multiplying this amount by the whole number (30) of witnesses and we have \$3,330; the Millers and Bernises claim to have paid lawyers' fees, etc., to the amount of \$2,000, making the total cost \$5,330.

In his final speech the prosecuting attorney remarked that during the continuance of these cases several witnesses had died, and many others had grown from boyhood to be old men. One of the lawyers for the defence (Boice) had become palsied in his right arm; another (Coffee) had nearly gone blind, while the third one (Williamson) had become weak in the small of his back—all writing affidavits and studying pretences for continuances. All the witnesses have learned that it is better to know nothing of wrong doings in the future—that to close their eyes and suppress all knowledge of crimes committed, is essentially and practically only the exercise of the principle of self-protection.

And thus do our courts encourage commission of crime. Is there no remedy?—*Terra Haute (Ind.) Express.*

### The Supplemental Enforcement Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Dr. Mary Walker attempted to speak from the Speaker's chair in the House to-day during recess. The capitol police squelched her. A sharp passage occurred to-day, when Speaker Blaine rebuked Representative Platt of Virginia, who accused Blaine of false count. The House sustained Blaine, when Platt apologized, whereupon Blaine regretted that the unprecedented charge had provoked him to say that Platt was either grossly ignorant or grossly disrespectful.

The session to-day was prolonged from hour to hour. Finally, the force bill to amend the act approved February 28th, 1871, passed as follows: That whenever in any county or parish in any Congressional district there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing who prior to any registration of voters for an election for Representative in Congress, or prior to any election at which a Representative in Congress is to be voted for shall make known in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situated their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of said judge of the Circuit Court within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open court at the most convenient place in the district, and said court when so opened by said judge shall proceed to appoint and commission from day to day and from time to time and under the hand of the said judge and under the seal of said court for such election district or voting precinct in said Congressional district as shall in the manner herein prescribed have been applied for, and to revoke, change, or renew said appointment from time to time. Two citizens, residents of said election district, or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write the English

language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of said court when opened by said judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter and up to and including the day following the day of election be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time. The judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority as when sitting in the court, and no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisors of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed, and no person shall be appointed deputy marshal under this act or the act of which this is amendment, who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the county, parish, district or precinct in which his duties are to be performed. Section 13 of the act of which this is an amendment, shall be construed to authorize and require the Circuit Courts of the United States in said section mentioned, to name and appoint as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the Commissioners provided for in said section in all cases in which such appointments made in conformity therewith; and the third section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be taken and construed, to authorize each of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States to designate one or more Judges of the District Courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act or the act of which this is an amendment; and the words "any person" in section 4 of the act of May 31, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this is an amendment; provided further, that the Supervisors herein provided for, shall have no power to make arrests, but are authorized to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election and are hereby authorized to witness all the proceedings, including the counting of the votes and the making of all the returns thereof as provided in the act to which this is an amendment and so much of said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for said supplemental and amendatory provisions, is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act.

### The Chicago Conflagration.

The Fire Marshal of Chicago, in his annual report for the year ending March 31, 1872, gives an interesting record of the great fire in that city on October 8th and 9th, 1871. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The conflagration which covered an area of 2,000 acres and destroyed 25,000 buildings, burned for 72 hours. The losses are placed at \$100,000,000, divided as follows: On buildings, \$51,500,000; on personal property, \$138,526,600. The losses on buildings are classified as follows: Business blocks, \$33,515,000; brick and frame dwellings and light business places, \$3,809,420; city and county public buildings, \$3,384,800; schools and churches, \$3,238,780; hotels, \$3,100,000; railroad depots and Chamber of Commerce, \$2,700,000; buildings of publishing companies, \$888,000; and theatres \$865,000. The losses on personal property are classified as follows: Household goods, \$41,000,000; stock and business furniture, \$20,775,000; dry goods, \$13,500,000; stock, machinery and products, \$13,250,000; manuscript works and public records, \$10,000,000; libraries and money, \$7,710,000; clothing and millinery, \$5,260,000; groceries and drugs, \$5,185,000; hardware, \$3,810,000; musical instruments, and jewelry, \$2,900,000; produce and provisions, \$2,280,000; book and paper stocks, \$1,845,000; lumber and coal, \$1,444,000; grain and flour, \$1,332,500; boots, shoes and leather, \$1,175,000; and hats, caps and furs, \$1,060,000. The total insurance placed at \$100,000,000, so that the net losses on real and personal property may be calculated to amount to \$100,026,500.

Tobacco has widely different effects with different individuals. Some it fattens, others it withers; for some it causes dyspepsia and consumption; for others it relieves dyspeptic symptoms, and relaxes the bowels; for some it produces sleep, for others wakefulness; some temperaments it arouses to intellectual brilliancy, others it muddles and stupefies; on many its effects are to calm, to soothe, and to produce a sweet and mild oblivion; on others it brings all the horrors of extreme and painful nervousness. Some like a smoke before going to bed, to warm their strength and courage to unusual effort; others like it after the battle, to calm their nerves and soothe them to slumber.

The effects of a sudden breaking off of the habit of using tobacco, vary remarkably in different individuals. Some, at once improve in health, increase in flesh and strength; others deteriorate, becoming thin and weak. Persons in whom the nervous diathesis exists, especially vary in their susceptibility, not only to tobacco but to all other forms of stimulants and narcotics, fermented and distilled liquors, tea, coffee, opium, &c.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO.—The report of the British Factory Inspector contains a statement made by the certifying sergeant at Bolton-le-Moors, that the children of the mill population are year by year getting smaller, and physically less capable of doing their work. He attributes this partly to their being the children of intemperate parents, partly to their being brought up on tea and coffee, instead of more substantial food, and partly to the circumstances that many young children of about twelve years of age, begin to smoke, acquiring the habit from their father, and possibly from their mother.

A French scientific journal says it has just been discovered that a solution of sulphate of iron sprinkled upon fruits and plants has a wonderful effect. Beans gained sixty per cent. in size and in quality, and pear trees were wonderfully benefited by the new fertilizer.

### From the Raleigh News. HOLD THEM TO THE RECORD. The Radicals Responsible for the High Per Diem.

We give below the history of the per diem question, as collated from the Journals of the last Legislature. From a careful examination of the votes of the members, it will be seen that the Radical party is responsible for the high per diem. A very large majority of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives favored \$4 per diem, while nearly all the Radicals voted for \$5. The almost solid Radical vote, united with a minority of the Conservatives, defeated the low per diem men, an overwhelming majority of the latter being Democrats. If there had been anything like a division among the Radicals on this subject, the low per diem men would have carried the day.

Taking the majority of either party as the representative of the sentiment of the party, the Radicals stand convicted before the people of North Carolina as favoring \$5 per diem instead of \$4.

But look at the record and see for yourself. See Legislative Journal 1870-'71; House Bill, 140, giving the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House seven dollars per diem, members five dollars, &c., mileage 20 cents, being under consideration in the House.

Mr. Johnston, of Bancombe (Conservative) moved to amend by substituting six dollars for seven; four dollars for five; and ten cents for twenty cents.

Mr. Collins (Rad.) offered a substitute, allowing members their own per diem, limiting to six dollars, which was voted down, yeas 63, (4 Radicals and 2 Conservatives), noes 93.

Mr. Johnston's amendment was voted down, and the bill as introduced passed its second reading by the following vote: Yeas 59; being 23 Conservatives, 35 Radicals, to wit: Brooks, Bryant, of Halifax, Bunn, Buxton, Collis, Copeland, Darden, Dudley, Ellisor, Faulkner, Garrison, Galling, Goodwyn, Harris of Franklin, Harris of Guilford, Hargrove, Hardy, Johnson of Edgecombe, Jones of Northampton, Justice, Lyon, Mabson, Morgan of Montgomery, Morgan of Wake, Newsome, Page, Phillips, Reavis, Robbins, Smith of Halifax, Sykes, Tucker of Craven, Willis and Woodhouse, 35; and Chamberlain, Ind., 1; noes 42, being 37 Conservatives, 3 Independent, 2 Radicals. The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 57—being 22 Conservatives and 35 Radicals; noes 41; being 36 Conservatives, 3 Independent and 2 Radicals.

Now what party passed the bill through the House. See House Journal for 1870-'71, page 103. Did 22 Conservatives or the 35 Radicals? or did the 36 Conservatives who voted against it? The Radicals voted, with two exceptions, for the per diem—the Conservatives voted against it. Two to one against it! The bill was sent to the Senate, and when under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Albright moved to strike out five dollars, and insert four per diem of members, and to strike out 20 and insert 15 cents for mileage. On the question of striking out, the vote was Yeas 34, being 26 Conservatives and 5 Radicals; noes 7, being 3 Conservatives and 4 Radicals.

Mr. Albright's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading. Mr. Norment moved to amend by allowing members to fix their own per diem provided they do not draw more than six dollars a day, and twenty cents mileage. This was voted down. The bill then passed its third reading (giving four dollars per diem) by the following vote: Yeas 25, being 14 Conservatives and 1 Radical; noes 11, being 4 Radicals and 7 Conservatives, 5 of whom are on record as opposing four dollars because they were in favor of three dollars. The bill was then returned to the House (see the Journal, page 167) to concur in the Senate amendment of \$4 instead of \$5. Mr. Grayson, Conservative, moved to concur. Mr. Justice, Radical, moved not to concur, and the House declined to concur in four dollars instead of five dollars, by the following vote: Yeas (for \$4) 40, being 34 Conservatives, and 6 Radicals; noes 59, being 23 Conservatives and 34 Radicals. See House Journal, page 138, 141.

Now who prevented agreeing to \$4, 23 Conservatives or the 34 Radicals who voted against it?

The Senate was informed of the action of the House, but insisted on its amendment of \$4. See Senate Journal, page 172. A committee of conference was ordered, and Gov. Caldwell appointed on that committee to represent the Senate, Messrs. Norment and Bessley, who were for high per diem, although the Senate was largely in favor of a low per diem, thus endeavoring to defeat the wishes of the Senate.

The Conference Committee reported in favor of \$5. The House refused to agree to the report, see page 43, House Journal. Yeas (in favor of \$5) 44; being 11 Conservatives and 33 Radicals. Noes (opposed), 50, being 42 Conservatives and 8 Radicals. And the Senate likewise refused to agree to the report. Yeas (in favor of \$5) 17, being 9 Conservatives and 8 Radicals. Noes (opposed) 26, being 21 Conservative and 5 Radicals.

A new committee of conference was raised, which reported the first committee had done, in favor of the original bill, (at \$5), and the Senate concurred therein, by a vote of yeas 20, being 13 Conservatives and 7 Radicals; noes 17, being 13 Conservatives and 4 Radicals.

On the next day, 2 Conservatives and 1 Radical recorded their votes in the negative, and one Radical in the affirmative. So the final vote stands, yeas 21, being 13 Conservatives and 8 Radicals; noes 20, being 15 Conservatives and 5 Radicals.

The cabbage moth (*Manestha brassicae*) has already made its appearance, and will visit the young cabbage and cauliflower as soon as the plants are large enough to hold the eggs which will produce the larvæ called cabbage worms. A capital remedy for these voracious fellows is that used by Quinn, of New Jersey. The mixture is one part of carbolic powder, two parts quinine, twenty parts fine superphosphate. Dust the plants once or twice a week, when the dew is on the leaf.

### The Election of President and Vice-President—How Conducted.

There is nothing more complicated than the election of President and Vice-President under our present political system. There are few, even among our intelligent men, who can explain, from the commencement, the manner in which a President and Vice-President are elected, and the great masses of the people are profoundly ignorant. We propose here to trace the election from its germs.

First, there is the preliminary town or local caucus for the different parties, then comes the county, district and State conventions; through that machinery delegates are appointed to a national convention. These national conventions nominate candidates. Each State elects a number of electors corresponding to its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and they vote for President and Vice-President. There is nothing requiring them to vote for any man who has been nominated, except so far as they may be bound by the action of the convention. The constitution intended that they should have the first and final choice.

In order to give these electoral colleges full authority, the electors are obliged to vote by secret ballot. After the electoral college has met in each State on the first Wednesday in December, and cast its vote, it sends a messenger with it to Washington.

Early in February the votes of the States are opened at a joint session of the two Houses, the President of the Senate Presiding. In case one candidate has a majority over all the others, he is declared elected. If not, the Senate retires to its chamber, and the House proceeds to vote for the three highest candidates who had been voted for by the electors. The vote is not, however, according to the usual form, but is given by States. Thus, New York is called by her 31 members. They ask leave to retire, and the vote of the sixteen of them direct that the vote of the State—and it is only one—be recorded. Delaware is called, which has but a single member, and he casts one vote, the same as has been given by the thirty-three members of the Empire State. Each State has simply one vote, and a majority of the delegates determine it. A majority of all the States, which are thirty-seven in number, would be nineteen, and that is absolutely required. If the vote should stand eighteen for U. S. Grant, eighteen for Mr. Greeley, and one State equally divided and casting no vote, there would be no choice. On the 4th of March, the session not only terminates, but the term of its members expires. In the two or three weeks they have to vote they may not have chosen any man for President.

The House has been on one occasion, nine weeks in choosing a Speaker, and it is reasonable to assume that it might be three weeks before it elects a President. We would like to know, if the reader inquires, who would be President? When there is no choice for President, and no choice for Vice-President, the United States Senate chooses the latter officer. By a wise provision in the Constitution, the Senate selects between the two highest candidates voted for by the electors. As the Senators vote individually, a choice is almost certain to be made. The Vice-President being elected and the 4th of March arrived without a President, he assumes that office for four years, the same as if he himself had been elected.

In case there is no Vice-President on the 4th of March, the office devolves upon the President pro tem, of the Senate; and in case of his disability, upon the Speaker of the House; then upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, finally, upon the oldest, in length of service, of the Associate Justices. But in case of a disability of both President and Vice-President, the person discharging the duties of President does not hold the full term, but only till the next annual November election, when a new President and Vice-President will be elected for four years.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Shelby Street Mystery. In the Memphis *Advertiser* of Wednesday last appeared an account of the finding of four fleshless blackened skeletons in an old privy vault in the rear of what was once known as the Shelby House, on Shelby street near Gayoso. The skeletons were found by some workmen engaged in excavating a cellar on the corner of the streets above mentioned. Since then thirteen skeletons more have been found, making seventeen in all that have been taken from this reeking, unchristened tomb for murdered men's bones. That the bones found are those of murdered men there can be no doubt, as the Shelby House in former years was the abode of the lowest and most vicious of the human race. The number of dark deeds of blood that have been consummated in this and adjoining quarters no man can tell. All of the bones as yet discovered present the same hideous blackened sight, the effect of the acids and gases by which they were surrounded. The fact that all the skeletons discovered were contiguous to the same spot precludes the idea that they were ever placed there by the rites of christian burial.

The Postal Record says that during the last year there were sent to the Dead Letter Office nearly three million letters.—Sixty-eight thousand of these letters could not be forwarded owing to the carelessness of the writers omitting to give the county or State; 400,000 failed to be sent because the writers forgot to put on stamps, and over 3,000 letters were put in the Post Office without any address whatever. In the letters above named was found over \$2,000 in cash; drafts, checks, etc., to the value of \$3,000,000. There were 39,089 photographs contained in the above letters. Of course nearly all the money and valuables were returned to the owners, but much needless delay, many charges of dishonesty, etc., etc., might have been saved if the writers of the letters could have been a little more careful, and taken the precaution to see that their letters were in mailable condition before depositing them in the Post Office.

Charles Lever, the great novelist, is dead.

### IN AN AUSTRIAN PRISON.

*Southern Scindler Playing His Trade on an Imperial Family—Caught and Caged.*

[From the New York Sun.]

A distinguished confidence man, claiming to be an American, has been operating in Europe, and those who knew him in this country will be pleased to learn that he has met with the success he deserved, reaping the rewards of an industrious pursuit of his vocation in the shape of a sentence to six years hard labor in an Austrian prison.

The name assumed by the gentleman was Colonel Estvan, and the little game at which he was caught was an attempt to swindle the Imperial Family of Austria out of \$25,000 for alleged services rendered to the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Ingeniously fabricated documentary evidence was produced in support of his claim, and at first his pretensions were accepted in Vienna as well founded. But a strict scrutiny of the evidence he offered demonstrated the fact that he was an impostor, and he was dealt with accordingly. Colonel Estvan became only too well known to the people of the South during the late war. He made Richmond his headquarters, and thence extended his operations in various directions, frequently representing himself as chief of staff of General Wise, and as authorized to collect hospital and other stores for the Wise Legion.

The ladies of Wilmington, N. C., will probably recollect him, as they intrusted to his care several thousand dollars worth of clothing, old wines, and other supplies for the soldiers, which he disposed of for his own benefit. He also raised a sum of money under pretense of establishing a woolen factory. He issued a book called "War Pictures," of which he claimed the authorship, but which was probably written by some one else. He was well known in this city, passing himself off here as a confidential agent of Maximilian, and finding plenty of people to credit his pretensions. It is said his real name is Bussey, and that his original occupation was that of a coarier. It would probably be difficult to ascertain in what country he was born.

### Diamonds in Australia.

There is no reason why diamonds should not be found in Australia as well as in South Africa, the geological conditions of many parts of both countries being very similar. Perhaps because of this resemblance, or possibly from actual researches, the Government of Queensland have felt justified in offering a reward of \$1,000 to the first discoverer of a diamond drift or field, and have, in addition named the precise localities where there is reason to think the deposits may be found. This tempting inducement will, of course stimulate "prospecting," and as no part of the colony is difficult of access, it may be assumed that the real truth will soon be known. There is nothing at all improbable in the hope of such discoveries, nor will any one who remembers the incredulity with which the first reports of gold-finding were received be skeptical now merely because the news seems very wonderful. This is an age of striking mineralogical revelations, and much more than the precious metals comes to light. Recent accounts from Australia give us hints of an extraordinary yield of gold from some of the quartz reefs, and it is also said that most valuable deposits of opals have been discovered, though the fortunate explorers keep their own secret, contenting themselves with the display of tantalizing specimens. There may be much exaggeration in these stories, but it is well to bear in mind that similar rumors have generally preceded great discoveries, and probably, in so far as her mineralogical wealth is concerned, Australia is even still an almost virgin country.

### The Fur Seal of Alaska.

The fur seal of Alaska is not to be confounded with the ordinary seal, such as is found along the California coasts and is sought in great numbers on the banks of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador. It is of medium size and of grayish color, and the male is ornamented with whiskers like a cat. Once these seals were very abundant in various parts of the world, and immense numbers were killed in the islands of the Southern Atlantic in the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this, while they were plenty on nearly all the Aleutian Islands; but indiscriminate and careless slaughter has completely exterminated them in the Southern ocean, and the only two places in the world which they now haunt in numbers are the two Alaskan islands of St. Paul and St. George, and a small island on the Siberian coast. The fur seal, in fact, seems to be the most timid animal that lives.—The discharge of a fowling piece or the attack of a dog is sufficient to drive the seals away forever from a rookery which they have tenanted for immemorial ages. Once frightened off they never return, or, at least, they have never done so within the memory of man. The most probable supposition is that they are guided by the same unerring instinct, which prompts the salmon and the shad to seek at their breeding time the very stream in which they were born, and that, once driven from the rookery, they cease to breed, and soon become extinct.—*Alaska Herald.*

### Warning to Tea Drinkers.

Some of the English medical men appear to believe that there are beverages consumed by the laboring poor nearly as injurious to their health as those which come under the general name of alcoholic drinks. Dr. Arlidge, of North Staffordshire, one of the Pottery Inspectors, acting under the Home office, writes that there is a lamentable amount of sickness among the workmen of the working class in the pottery districts, consequent upon the abuse of tea. These women make it a principal article of diet, and drink it, usually without milk or sugar, several times a day. At most meals bread and butter is the only solid accompaniment. To this excessive tea drinking is ascribed a general deterioration of health among the working classes, and a lowered vitality in the rising generation.

### Fight Between a Man and a Hyena.

The Indiana papers publish the following account: "A party of six natives coming towards Depra through the Mohan pass were attacked by a hyena; it made straight at one of them, and flew at his throat. The poor fellow stretched out his hands to keep off his assailant, on which the hyena bit them severely; his companions, instead of coming to his aid, took refuge in some adjoining trees. The man, finding himself thus deserted, and his hands in a mutilated state, pluckily turned upon his enemy and seized his nose with his teeth, roaring out in the best way he could, for assistance. "By this means he secured the animal, and his companions, taking courage, came down from their secure positions and belabored the brute to death with sticks. I saw the unfortunate man at the dispensary, where he had gone to have his wounds dressed, and was shown the head of his enemy, having his teeth marks in his nose. I believe this is almost an unprecedented instance in the annals of natural history, as a hyena is well-known as a most cowardly brute, never venturing to attack man, but prying chiefly on dogs, carrion, and young children."

### GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Beecher's congregation were brought to their feet the other night. The Plymouth pastor sometimes immerses his converts. On Friday evening six or eight were baptized, and a crowd was in attendance. A young lady was led into the pool, who, as soon as her feet touched the water, commenced screaming and went off into hysterics. On becoming cooled down a little, the service was performed, when she renewed her cries, hinted vaguely away, and was borne off to a limping as a wild rag on the arms of a stout gentleman who was present.

The Virginia Baptist General Association convened in its forty-ninth annual session at Staunton on the 26th ult. The statistics for 1871 show that in the bounds of the General Association there are 1,833 churches, 588 ordained ministers, and 129,885 church members. As the population of Virginia in 1870 was 1,225,163, it will be seen that one in every ten of the population is a Baptist. There were 13,000 baptisms reported in 1871.

The best authorities estimate the wool product of the entire world for 1871 at 3,620,000,000 pounds. Europe produced 827,000,000 lbs.; Asia, 470,000,000 lbs.; Australia, 175,000,000 lbs.; the United States, 122,660,000; and South Africa, 24,000,000 lbs. The United States used of the raw material, in excess of the home production, about 68,000,000 lbs., imported at a cost of \$3,780,000.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that the simple writing of the initials of the name of the manufacturer on the face of the stamps, is not a legal cancellation, and that hereafter the name of the manufacturer will be required to be written in full, as also the month, on the face of the stamp.—*Sentinel.*

The receipts of eggs in New York city for nine months of 1869 averaged 1,000 barrels per day. A barrel contains some eighty dozen, or 960 eggs; the aggregate, therefore, was in one day nearly a million. One thousand barrels of eggs, at an average price of 50 cents per dozen, amounts to \$24,000 per day, or \$8,709,000 per annum.

The dog crop of the United States is estimated at 21,000,000 head. At a moderate computation each animal costs \$8 a year, making a total of \$168,000,000. Of this number, upwards of 100,000 go mad annually, and bite about 10,000 people. On the whole the crop can not be said to pay.

England manages to get along with killing one passenger in 1,266,290 on her railroads; France, one in 1,955,555; Belgium, one in 8,881,804; Baden, one in 17,549,777; Prussia, one in 11,411,468. Those who are about to travel in Europe will see by this that it is much safer to do it in Prussia.

In breeding from aged and diseased animals the foals are injured before they see the light—so when the young colt, at less than a year old, has ringbones on all his feet—as we have actually seen—the farmer thinks he is peculiarly unfortunate in raising colts.

When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The rumor that the shoener Ogle has been captured by the natives of Solomon Islands, and that Capt. Byrd, late of Massachusetts, and the crew massacred, has been fully confirmed.

Hon Benjamin Stanton, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio and member of Congress, died suddenly at Wheeling, West Virginia, on Sunday night of paralysis.

A farmer near Gratten, Michigan, recently attempted to smoke out a rabbit, and burned up half a mile of fence and his apple-orchard. He caught the rabbit, however.

It is recommended to place iron filings or bits of iron in the soil about rose bushes. It increases the vividness of the bloom. The sweepings of a blacksmith's shop are excellent for this purpose.

The Ohio Farmer asserts that nine-tenths of the foot and ankle ailments of the horse are traceable to standing on dry plank floors.

Chickens under two weeks old should be fed as often as every two hours, and fed no more than they will eat up clean at each time.

Father Styles, of Prescott, Wis., is 107, and Styles himself the oldest Mason again of whom any traces are known, having been initiated in 1737.

Dan Shumway, a notorious western desperado, was buried face downwards, with a pack of cards in his hands.



# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872.

## Conservative-Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR

AGUSTUS S. MERRIMON,  
Of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JOHN HUGHES,  
Of Craven.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN A. WOMACK,  
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR

COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,  
Of Caldwell.

FOR TREASURER

JOHN W. GRAHAM,  
Of Orange.

SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
N. B. MENDENHALL,  
Of Guilford.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS

JOSEPH H. SEAPK,  
Of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

WILLIAM M. SHIPP,  
Of Mecklenburg.

FOR CONGRESS, 7TH DISTRICT

WM. M. ROBBINS,  
Of Rowan.

FOR CONGRESS, 5TH DISTRICT

HON. JAS. M. LEACH,  
Of Davidson.

### For Congress.

First District.—D. L. Carter, of Beau-

fort.

Second District.—W. H. Kitchen, of

Halifax.

Third District.—A. M. Waddell, of New

Hanover.

Fourth District.—Sion H. Rogers, of

Wake.

Fifth District.—J. M. Leach, of David-

son.

Sixth District.—Thomas S. Ashe, of

Anson.

Seventh District.—W. M. Robbins, of

Rowan.

Eighth District.—R. B. Vance, of Bun-

combe.

### Electors for President and Vice-

President.

First District.—Octavius Coke, of

Chowan.

Second District.—Swift Galloway, of

Greene.

Third District.—T. C. Faller, of Cum-

berland.

Fourth District.—H. A. London, Jr., of

Chatham.

Fifth District.—W. L. Steele, of Rich-

mond.

Sixth District.—F. B. McDowell, of

Iredell.

Seventh District.—Thomas D. Johnston,

of Buncombe.

### County Convention.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD.

A Convention will be held in the Court

House at Winston, for the purpose of nom-

inating candidates for the General Assem-

bly and for the several county offices.

All good and true men, who are in favor

of retrenchment and reform, and opposed

to Radicalism, are invited to be present.

All the Townships are earnestly request-

ed to hold meetings and appoint delegates

to said Convention.

### Public Speaking.

Maj. W. M. Robbins, the Conservative

candidate, and D. M. Furches, the Repub-

lican candidate for Congress, will address

the people at the following times and places:

Taylorsville, Friday, " 21st.

Statesville, Saturday, " 22nd.

Olin, Tuesday, " 25th.

Hamptonsville, Wednesday, " 26th.

Yadkinville, Thursday, " 27th.

Salisbury, Saturday, " 29th.

### Scattering Shot.

The "Sweepstakes" were drawn up by

A. S. Merrimon, in a professional capacity,

but the bills that passed the Legislature

and that robbed the State of ten millions of

dollars, were altered and amended by Tod

R. Caldwell, then Lieut. Governor of

North Carolina and Speaker of the Senate,

according to Clingman's letter and other

authority. Merrimon's bills did not suit

the extravagant notions of the wirepullers

of the radical party.

Leach, of the Fifth District, will stick

close to Settle till he has settled him down

quietly at his home again.

The expenses of the Conservative Legis-

lature were nearly a quarter of a million

dollars less than the Radical Legislature.

Let it be remembered that the Radicals,

while they were in power, issued State

bonds to the amount of twenty millions of

dollars, while the Conservatives, when

they were in power, issued not one.

In 1871, the Radicals received from the

educational fund, \$362,369.65, and expended

for Public Schools only \$38,981.86!

In 1871, the Conservatives received from the

educational fund \$366,042.62, and expended for Public Schools \$174,773.20;

giving therefore toward educating the poor people of the State \$135,771.34 more

than the Radicals did.

A. S. Merrimon was always a Union

man, while Tod R. Caldwell helped to fire

the Southern heart.

We wish the people to remember that

the Republican party is not the same as it

was in 1865. Its head, Mr. Lincoln, would

never have been guilty of the meanness

which Charles Sumner has so effectually

charged against Grant who leads the or-

ganization, miscalled Republican, of to-day.

Their principles speak loud enough on pa-

per, but actions speak louder than words.

See extract from Sumner's Speech in this

issue.

Tod R. Caldwell, the Radical candidate

for Governor, favors the suspension of the

Writ of Habeas Corpus, it is said.

Is Tod R. Caldwell opposed to the retro-

spective action of the Homestead bill?

He has appointed Nath. Boyden Judge,

who is known to have been opposed to

the Homestead. He will make similar

appointments hereafter in cases of vacan-

cy, if we may judge the future by the

past.

Judge Merrimon, in a card which was

extensively published over the State last

summer, advocated the Homestead, and

bitterly opposed any proposition to change

it except to enlarge its provisions.

The Radical papers are making a great

fuss about Henry Wilson being a cobbler

at one time of his life. He was not Henry

Wilson as a cobbler, but owned the name of

Josiah Colbath, of which he became

ashamed, and had it changed to his pres-

ent one by the Legislature. No credit due

him as a cobbler.

The Conservatives have every reason to

be cheerful, and should strain every nerve

to perfect their organization in this county.

There is every prospect of success. The

Radicals have lost confidence in the motives

of many of their friends, and they openly

acknowledge that they must have men

able to thwart the Conservatives, if possi-

ble, in their endeavors to succeed, and

must meet the numerous issues that will

be brought to bear upon them. They

fear "local issues" most of all, and their

organ at Winston says they must have

men that can "cuss" a little, and use abun-

dant epithets, such as "Villain, you lie."

The Radicals want men whose interests are

identical with their own; that is, go for the

party, right or wrong. They say, "We

must succeed." They cannot afford to be

beaten! Oh, no, they want another

chance to issue bonds like the Legislature

of 1868-'69-'70, and double the State debt

with nothing but taxation and ruination

to show for it.

That there is a break in the formerly

united ranks of the Republican party there

is no doubt. In fact, the tone of the Re-

publican is enough to show distrust.

They are alarmed at something, and

they themselves don't know the magnitude

of the evil. Such language as the follow-

ing, it becomes a Republican journal; it

Radicals stop to anything.

"Cursed be he that fails in his duty to

promote the people's (meaning the Radicals)

candidates to the office which they are

so well fitted to fill."

The above elegant extract tells you, Re-

publicans, that if you do not dance to the

tune of the Winston fiddlers, you will be

cursed by them. This is freedom with a

vengeance! But it is in keeping with the

doings of those partisan leaders who wish

the people to know nothing but to obey

blindly the behests of a dictatorial and

corrupt party. It is high time for the

people to begin to think for themselves.

You are to be cursed, if you don't support

the party, remember that, freemen. The

Radical Winston clique are preparing to

rule the people with an iron rod. The

people have it in their power to show

them who the masters are, quietly and

peaceably, at the ballot box, without curs-

ing them in return.

The radical party has introduced a spy

and detective system which is meaner in

its details than that of the vilest despot

in Europe. The officers arrest men in the

most cowardly and unwarranted manner,

showing little or no regard for decency or

humanity.

We read statements made upon good

authority, that Deputy Marshalls have ar-

rested persons who have already been

bound over and their bond accepted. This

is done in order to increase the fees.—

These instances occurred in Madison

county.

In one case an innocent man was ar-

rested, bearing the same name with the

person named in the warrant, and who

had left the State. So says the Raleigh

News.

The people should remember these out-

rages, and go to the ballot box in August

and November and show these tools of

partizan malice that the people are deter-

mined to put a stop to this state of things

by placing them in the shades of retire-

ment, where they may suffer from the

accusations of a guilty conscience, if they

have anything like conscience left. Remem-

ber these *brave* deeds and do not let them

intimidate or deter you from voting the

true Conservative ticket.

**Young Republicans Stand Back.**

The Winston Republican tells the young

men of the party to stand back and let the

old Fogies of Republicanism take the helm,

while they are directed to work in har-

ness awhile longer,—especially the young

recruits of which that same paper boasted

some time since. Listen to him: "Men

of weak nerves, little influence and doubt-

ful Republicanism, cannot bear our stand-

ard in this campaign."

Young recruits are not wanted,—they

must clear the track for old war horses

and extravagant rail-road men!

Here the Republican snuffs danger in

the breeze. He wants all the weak-kneed

or liberal minded ignored. This is the first

admission that there are any such in the

ranks of the Radical party. Although

Maj. Robbins' speech at Winston did elon-

gate the faces of several of the Radical

persuasion, we did not know that they were

marked by the Grand Inquisitor as weak-

kneed! The prospect is that many of the

Republicans will join the ranks of the

Conservatives, the only party which can

save the country from a despotism worse

than the old monarchies of Europe.

Congress adjourned on the 11th, after a

session of six months.

WHERE'S VOORHEES?—Some short time

since the name of Voorhees became as fa-

miliar as a household word, among the

crossroads political Rad leaders, many of

whom never heard of the gentleman previ-

ously to his declared opposition to the no-

mination of Mr. Greeley for President,—they

hoped Voorhees would be a big feather in

Grant's cap!—Their ardor, however, was

suddenly cooled, when Voorhees declared

his opposition to Grant also. And now,

when he is repudiated by his own constitu-

ents, we presume there will be very few

Radicals in North Carolina who will know the

gentleman any more! The Voorhees clap-

trap among Radical office-holders, office-

seekers and their tools will not be heard

any more in the land.

The Richmond Dispatch sums up the

latest Voorhees intelligence as follows:

**THE QUESTION SETTLED.**

It is all over with Voorhees and his

friends. Indiana, Iowa, and Kansas, as

the reader will see, have chosen dele-

gates to Baltimore instructed to go for the

Cincinnati ticket and platform.

Mr. Voorhees was not among the dele-

gates named, and a motion being made to

substitute his name for that of Mr. Dow-

ling, from the Terre Haute district, which

Mr. Voorhees represents in Congress, it was

rejected, thus passing censure upon Mr.

Voorhees for the course he pursued.

There is not one State so far in which

the Democratic party has chosen dele-

gates to Greeley save Delaware. The



## LOCAL ITEMS.

### MASS MEETING!

GRAND MASS MEETING of the citizens of Forsyth and surrounding counties, will be held at the PUBLIC SQUARE in the town of SALEM, on the 29th of JUNE, (inst.) to which all persons in favor of RETRENCHMENT and REFORM in the administration of the Federal and State governments, are cordially invited.

**A. S. MERRIMON,** Executive Committee for Governor, and other distinguished speakers will be present. **FRANK ONE, COME ALL,** and let us have a reunion, June 29th, 1872. **MANY CITIZENS.**

According to the Moravian Text Book, on Monday was the 150th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Herrnhut, Saxony, by the Moravian emigrants. A few years after, the United Brethren's Church was renewed, a brief historical account of which was read to the congregation in the Moravian Church, on Sunday evening last.

A friend handed us the following couplets, either recited or sung by the Herrnhut Nightwatch, a century and a half ago, and their sentiments show the animus of the people in those days.

VIII.  
Past eight o'clock! O, Herrnhut, do thou ponder;  
Eight souls in Noah's ark, were living yonder;  
IX.  
'Tis nine o'clock; ye brethren hear it striking  
Keep hearts and houses clean, to our Saviour's liking.

X.  
Now, brethren, hear the clock is ten and passing;  
None more here, but a few from that old mansion.  
XI.  
Eleven is past! still at this hour eleven,  
The Lord is calling us from Earth to Heaven.

Ye brethren, hear, the midnight clock is humming;  
At midnight our great Bridgeway will be coming.

Past one o'clock! The day breaks out of darkness;  
Great morning star appear and break our hardness!

'Tis two! on Jesus wait this silent season,  
Ye two so near related, Will and Reason.

III.  
The clock is three! the blessed Three do merit,  
The clock of praise, from body, soul, and spirit.

'Tis four o'clock, when three make supplication,  
The Lord will be the fourth on that occasion.

V.  
Five is the clock! five virgins were discarded  
When five with wedding garments were rewarded.

The clock is six, and I go off my station;  
Now, brethren, watch yourselves for your salvation.

SWINDLERS.—We have frequently been requested to expose the swindling circulars which bogus firms in the northern cities scatter broadcast over the land. In a few words we would say that our country friends "should never trust their money, not even a stamp to a person whose reputation they know nothing about." This will answer better than a whole column of exposures of persons and firms which, in nine cases out of ten, have really no existence, and of course cannot be found.

To those persons who expect to get fortunes by sending on one dollar, or realize from five to ten dollars a day by vending useless books, or injurious and worthless recipes, we would say: "Would it not be better to go to work in the good old way, and pay a fair price for what you buy, and exact an equally fair price for what you sell."

**MALARIA.**—We have been requested again to refer to the condition of the water courses within a few miles of this place—their being full of decaying timber, causing malarious diseases. There is no use delaying. Funds should be raised forthwith and a suitable person employed to take charge of the work of thoroughly cleaning out the streams.

In the neighborhood of Midway, we learn, the cleansing of the streams have been attended to recently, with beneficial results.

**New Postage Law.**—The most important change is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars. The open card will only be used. The face of the card will bear a one-cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter.

The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. They will be ready for sale in some three or four weeks.

The postage on circulars, newspapers and other transient printed matter, which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces, or less, is now one cent for every two ounces or less. Small circulars, which formerly cost two cents to mail, can now be sent for one cent. An important reduction to business men. The change is now in force.

**THE GRAIN PROSPECT.**—The wheat crop is being harvested, and the yield is abundant and of excellent quality. The oats crop is also very promising; and the corn, although a little backward, looks fine.

Berries of all kinds in abundance, and the fruit crop will be heavy.

**NORTH CAROLINA DIRECTORY, 1872.**—We are indebted to Rev. L. Branson for a copy of his new N. C. Directory for 1872. The work is gotten up in good style, and is invaluable to the business man. Raleigh: J. A. Jones, Publisher.

**THE RECORD.**—We omitted to notice the receipt of several numbers of a new, well filled, sprightly and neatly printed Conservative paper, published at Reidsville, by Messrs Albright & Houston.

**THE TRIBUNE.**—The first number of this Liberal Republican paper, by H. H. Helper, Salisbury, is before us. It makes a very neat appearance, and promises to be ably conducted. Two dollars a year.

**YADKIN COUNTY CANDIDATES.**—For the House of Commons, Wm. B. Glenn; Sheriff, I. N. Vostal; Register of Deeds, Martin Castevens; Commissioners, A. Speer, W. F. Shore, B. B. Myers, A. S. Jones; Coroner, J. M. Burgess. All Republicans.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Report First National Bank of Salem.

T. J. Wilson, Executor.  
Bargains can be had in Fruit Preserving Cans at Zerley's Drug Store, Post Office Building.

**THE LAWS.**—A copy of the Acts of the late Legislature for sale at the Bookstore.

## STATE ITEMS.

**JOHN B. HUSSEY, Esq.**—We were very much pleased to see in our office on Friday last, this talented young lawyer from Catawba, who was en route home from Colorado, Montana, Utah, and other distant climes.

Mr. Hussey went out with a view of prospecting the country, and to locate a colony if the advantages there were as favorable as represented.

He returns home under the conviction that North Carolina is the best place after all. The fond expectations which had been raised by the tales of travelers were not realized, and Mr. Hussey comes back with the determination to devote his services to building up and improving the financial and political condition of his native State.—*Nees.*

Caleb Moss, a delegate to the Congressional District Convention held in Concord last week, not having an attorney, was tried on the spot before his brother Loyal Leager, Judge Logan, then and there holding Court, duly convicted and sent to jail for four months. Loyal Caleb, who followed the example of his brethren "of the party" was punished for stealing only a hat. Had it been \$23,000 of North Carolina bonds, he would have been fairly entitled to a seat in the U. S. Senate. As it was, he only got a place in jail for four months, and the diminishes the radical delegation at the Congressional Convention one-tenth in number.—*Nees.*

It is a sad thing to learn that a young lady, while returning to her home from Salisbury, near which place she resided, was met by a white man, blacked, who brutally outraged her. Suspicion rests on a certain party, but no arrests have been made at last accounts. The young lady is very seriously injured, and doubts are entertained as to her recovery.

The Raleigh *News* says: Hester, the spy or detective, passed through the city on Saturday en route to Yorkville, S. C., with Mr. Avery, who escaped from South Carolina a few months ago, charged with violation of the enforcement act. Hester represents that Mr. Avery was in Canada, but he succeeded in enticing him on the American side of the Niagara River, where he was captured.

The Danville (Va.) Blues visited Greensboro on Wednesday. Mr. John N. Staples, on behalf of the city authorities, welcomed them in a handsome speech, which was appropriately replied to by Major Cole. A large banquet was served at the Benbow House, and the ceremonies wound up with a Grand Ball.

Recently some capitalists from Canada have purchased lands in Bladen county, and intend locating a colony there. They bought the Clem. Wright lands, 9,000 acres for \$30,000. They want more fine tracts for farming, timber and manufacturing purposes.—*Fayetteville Eagle.*

The extensive Drake family of Nash and Warren are called to meet in Nashville, Nash county, June 24th, to make arrangements for obtaining the large fortune left by the great Sir Francis Drake, now awaiting distribution in England.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: Capt. C. A. Barringer, of Cabarrus, who has paid attention to bees, tells us that the honey of this section has hardly its equal in the world. He has taken 60 pounds a year from a single hive and got readily from 15 to 20 cents per pound.

Andrew Baggerly died at his residence in the Northern part of this county on Monday last. Mr. Baggerly was the proprietor of both Eagle Mills and South Troy enterprises, and though somewhat eccentric in his notions, his life has been one of much practical use to the community in which he lived.

It may not be generally known that a sister (Hannah) of the great Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, is living in Caldwell county, N. C. She has remarkably good health, is now eighty-five years old and bids fair to reach a hundred.—*Democrat.*

Mr. W. H. Trezevant, who was arrested in this city week before last, was released by Judge Bryan of South Carolina on a writ of habeas corpus last Friday.—There was not sufficient evidence against Mr. Trezevant to hold him in custody.—*Democrat.*

John T. Schenck, colored, Mail Agent on the A. T. & O. Railroad, was arrested in Statesville on Saturday morning last on the charge of concealing stolen tobacco. The tobacco was found in his possession.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Southern Claims Commission have appointed the following persons to be special commissioners to take testimony in North Carolina under the late act of Congress: Samuel H. Wiley, Salisbury; J. N. Nelson, Asheville; Wm. B. Glenn, Red Plains.

The Salisbury Watchman and Examiner have been merged into the Carolina Watchman, J. J. Stewart becoming the associate editor. This we think a wise move, as the combination forms a more powerful arm against the enemy.

The office and fixtures of the Salisbury Examiner have been sold to Mr. Helper, who will commence in a few days the publication of the Tribune.

Mr. Wyatt Irving, of Guilford county, was waylaid on the road near Greensboro, a few nights since, terribly beaten and robbed. He is now lying in a precarious condition. So says the *New North Star*.

Growing accounts of the crop prospects have reached the Wilmington Star. The corn crop is the finest ever known in the country. Roasting ears are being gathered, and cotton is in bloom.

S. McDowell, of Macon county, is the father of twenty-seven children. He is 76 years of age, hale and hearty, and will vote for Judge Merrimon for Governor.

Quite an interesting protracted meeting of the Presbyterian Church in Statesville closed on Friday last, and several accessions were made to the church.

Master Gibbs, a black boy, son of the Secretary of State of Florida, has entered the military academy at West Point.

There are more houses in process of erection in Raleigh at the present time than ever before known in the city.

Warrenton, N. C., prohibits her citizens, by ordinance, from tying tin pans to the tails of her dogs.

Rev. J. Henry Smith, of Greensboro, delivers the annual address before the Charlotte Female Institute on the 25th.

Ex-Judge E. W. Jones died at his home at Plymouth on the 10th inst.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**TORNADO AND HAIL-STORM.**—NEW YORK, June 15.—Several trees in the squares and Central Park were felled by a tornado yesterday afternoon. Several small boats in the harbor were lost, and a large number of persons were killed.

**Small-cattle.**—The tornado yesterday created great damage. Many persons were hurt here and in Brooklyn. In the latter city three persons were killed.

At Winfield, Pa., the bell-tower fell on a train of cars, and demolished a portion of the train. None of the passengers were hurt.

**Norwich, Conn., June 15.**—A hail-storm passed over Connecticut yesterday day afternoon, covering a belt twenty miles wide, greatly damaging vegetation. In Jersey City the grain storehouse of the Pennsylvania Central railroad was blown down, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

If three gallons of grape juice will make one gallon of good syrup for domestic use as described in the following paragraph, which we quote from the *California Agriculturist*, there are many who would like to know it.

The grapes should be left on the vines until well ripened and partially dried—about the condition when used for port wine. When in that condition, three-parts grape juice make one of syrup. The syrup may be used on hot cakes, to sweeten and flavor pies and sauces, for making preserves, apple butter, and, in fact, it is found greatly superior in flavor and more palatable than cane syrup or sugar for these uses. It is not claimed for it that grape syrup is equal to saccharine value to cane syrup, but its superior flavor is a surprise and a delight to all who use it.

The authorities of California have engaged a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of \$15,000 per year, to attend to the setting out of forest trees in different parts of the State. They never did a wiser thing. Trees should be judiciously distributed everywhere—on the mountain side, in the fields, along country roads, in front of city residences, in parks and gardens—everywhere some, nowhere too many. *Baltimore Sun.*

Circulars are about to be issued to all money order post offices modifying the regulations in relation to the issuing of money orders. By the revised code the fee for a money order for ten dollars or less will be five cents; on other sums the charge will be as heretofore.

The War Department is in receipt of despatches from officers on the frontier to the effect that buffaloes are being killed in large numbers for their hide, which has been found to make very good leather. The destruction of these animals, it is feared, will involve trouble with the Indians.

The Titusville (Pa.) *Courier* says a new oil well has been struck at Reno, and is pumping at the rate of 150 barrels per day. A well was also struck at Ceymington, which commenced pumping at the rate of 50 barrels per day, and another at near Oilboro, which is off pumping at the rate of 70 barrels daily.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 14.**—Fourteen men were buried in the new furnace building of J. B. Morehead & Co., in West Conshohocken, yesterday. Six persons were killed, and one dangerously hurt. The fall was caused by the pressure of cinders on one side of the arch.

Recently a great demonstration of Sunday-school children took place in Sheffield, England. Twenty thousand children met, and the Nonconformists assembled in Norfolk Park, and sang selections of sacred music, in presence of upwards of fifty thousand spectators.

Mother Goose was not an imaginary person. She was the mother-in-law of a printer in Boston, and her real name was Elizabeth Goose. The first edition of her well-known rhymes was sold for two coppers in Devonshire street.

It requires five millions of men, half a million horses and eight thousand cannon, maintained at an expense of \$700,000,000, to preserve the peace of Europe. This is exclusive of the cost of forts, arsenals, ships, wagons, tents, hospitals, etc., etc.

Captain Pinder, of Southern Florida, has ten acres planted in pineapples from which he expects to realize this year two hundred thousand pineapples. At ten cents a piece the crop will be worth \$20,000.

## MARRIED.

In Yadkinville, on Sunday, June 2nd, by Thos. L. Tullbert, Rev. Mr. JOHN H. JAMES, formerly of Davis Co., to Miss JENNIE DOUGLAS.

## DIED.

At his residence, in this county, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN PICKEL, aged seventy-eight years.

## THE MARKETS.

Provisions.	Chop.	2
Bacon, 10@15	Brain	1
Lard, 12@15	Grain	1
Pork, 6@7	Wheat, 175@20	
Beef, 3@7	Corn, 90@100	
Veal, 6@8	(old) 90@100	
Mutton, 5@7	Bye, 90@100	
Butter, 15@20	Bye, 75@85	
Flour, 4@4 1/2	Peas, 60@90	

## DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs—Common, Red, 50@60	Good working, 70@75
"Common, Bright, 10@12	"Fine, 12@15
"Extra Smokers, 20@30	Extra lots higher.
Leaf—Common Red, 30@35	"Good, rich, wax, 11@15
"Common Bright, 20@30	"Good, 25@30
"Fine, 40@50	"Extra fine lots, 75@100

**New York, June 17.**—Cotton, 24 1/2 a 26 1/2; Flour, 7 80 to 10 25; Corn, 66 a 80; Wheat, 1 88 a 1 98; Gold, 113 1/2 a 114; Bonds, N. C. old, 90 a 100, new 90 a 100.

**Baltimore, June 17.**—Cotton 600 a 600; Flour 0 00 a 0 00; Wheat, \$0 00 a \$0 00; Corn white, 67 a 69, yellow, 80 a 82; Oats, 50 a 53; Bacon, 4 a 8; Whisky, 92 a 94; Lard, 8 a 9.

**Richmond, June 17.**—Wheat, \$2 00 a 2 00; Corn 00 a 87; Oats 65 a 00; Flour, superfine 9 00 a 9 25.

**Norfolk, June 17.**—Bacon, sides, 7 1/2 a 9; Corn 72 a 80. Flour 64 a 84.

**Charlotte, June 18.**—Bacon 11 a 11 1/2; Flour, 4 60 a 4 75; Corn, 1 05 a 1 10; Oats, 70 a 80; Wheat, 80 a 90; Whisky, 90 a 100.

**Fayetteville, June 13.**—Bacon 10 a 11; Flour, 7 00 a 9 50; Corn 1 10 a 1 15; Oats, 85; Rye, 1 25; Wheat, 1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, 32 a 35; Brandy, 32 50.

**Petersburg, June 18.**—Flour, 8 00 a 9 50; Wheat, red 91 a 90 a 00, white, 92 a 90 a 00; Corn, 90 a 92; Bacon, hog round, 94 a 100; Whisky, 90 a 00 Brandy 94 a 00.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**FLAVORING EXTRACTS** are of primary importance in cookery, and of all articles of this description the highly concentrated Standard Extracts, prepared by Joseph Barnett & Co., Boston, are pronounced by leading caterers—Professors of the art among the number—the purest and the best.

**HUMAN WRECKERS.**—Every day and hour we meet with broken down specimens of humanity—wrecks that seem past hope of salvage. At least seven-eighths of these might be filled with new vitality, by a course of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. Many are suffering from the reaction of rum-polluted blood, or powerful minerals. It is characteristic of these effects of these misallied remedies, that they accomplish, in due time, a perfect cure.

**NATURE GIVES US TEETH.**—That must be done with Fragarit Soudant. The dental bone and its enamel casing are made invulnerable to all destructive influences by the daily use of this beneficent preparation.

**\$50,000 WILL BE PAID** for any remedy which will cure Chronic Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Sore Throat, Insect Stings, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sprains and Vomiting, quicker than Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Established in 1847.—Never fails. Sold by all Druggists.—Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

**PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.**—More accidents result from using kerosene than from any other cause. Over 200,000 families continue to burn PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House of Chas. Pratt, established 1770, New York.

**A BEAUTIFUL WHITE,** soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburns, and all other discolorations from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful.—sold by all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

**JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.**—Thanks of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children. **FOR DYSPEPSIA.** Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphate of Elixir of Calissaya, made by Chas. Pratt, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

**CARBOLIC SALVE** unequalled as a Healing Compound. Physicians recommend it as the most wonderful remedy ever known. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, sole proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

**CHRISTODOR'S HAIR DYE.**—This magnificent compound is beyond controversy, the safest and most reliable dye in existence; never failing to impart to the Hair, uniformity of color, nourishment and elasticity. Manufactured 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

**SVAPNIA** is Opium purified of its sickening and poisonous qualities. It is a perfect anodyne not producing headache, or constipation of bowels, as is the case with other preparations of opium.—John Farr, Chemist, New York.

June 6, 23-4w.

**Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., June 10th, 1872.**

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts, \$195,333 21	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 150,000 00	
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, 7,000 00	
Due from Reimbursing and Reserve Agents, 25,454 75	
Due from other National Banks, 1,201 88	
Current Expenses, 972 04	
Premiums, 6,100 57	
Cash Items, 8,100 57	
Bills of other National Banks, 3,128 00	
Fractional Currency, 1,944 16	
Specie, 125,000 00	
Legal Tender Notes, 29,000 00	
	\$424,841 59
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock Paid in, \$150,000 00	
Surplus Fund, 10,000 00	
Discount, 5,122 02	
Interest, 8,535 43	
Interest on U. S. Bonds, 1,944 16	
National Bank Circulation, 125,000 00	
Individual Deposits, 115,147 02	
	\$424,841 59

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
COUNTY OF FORSYTH,  
I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of June, 1872.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:

I. G. LASH, J. L. BELO, J. W. HUNTER, Directors.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last Will of Miss Lucinda Bagge, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate, are notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 12th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to her estate, are urgently requested to make payment.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.

Winston, N. C., June 12th, 1872.

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, on longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

T. B. PUNKELL, L. V. BLUM, Executors.

Salem, N. C., June 6th, 1872.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transon, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, on longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, Executor.

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**

THE undersigned, as Executor, will offer at public sale on **Saturday, July 6th**, at the late residence of Mary M. Transon, dec'd., the following property:

1 Bureau; 1 Sofa; 2 Tables; 1 Clock; 1 Bedstead; 8 Chairs; 1 Easy Chair; 1 Sewing Machine; some Lard, Bacon, Soap, Lemon and Orange Trees; and other articles too numerous to enumerate. TERMS made known on day of sale.

Salem, N. C., June 13, 1872.—E. T. BLUM, Executor.

**BINGHAM SCHOOL,**

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of 1872 opens August 2nd. The course of instruction is classical, (including Modern Languages), Mathematical, and Commercial. The organization is Military.

For circulars, address, Col. Wm. BINGHAM, MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

1872.—24 1m, Col. Wm. BINGHAM, MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

**Advised Everywhere.**

**The Celebrated Liver Regulator**

**TO BE HAD AT**

**Zevley's Drug Store.**

**GLOVES.**

Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Silk, and Cotton GLOVES, to which we invite special attention. Go to the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.



**GOODS**

**WOMMACK & CO'S.**

THE subscribers most respectfully announce that they have received a new and varied stock of



## Poetry.

### Teach me to Forget.

If you'd see me gay and happy,  
Bright and merry as of old,  
Eyes as sparkling, voice as cherry  
As when first your love was told,  
You must teach me first a lesson  
I have never learned as yet;  
If you'd see me once more happy,  
Teach, oh teach me to forget.

I remember when a mother  
Soothed my head upon her breast—  
When a brother's strong arm held me,  
And my life was sheltered, blessed,  
Now they sing among the angels—  
I have many left me, yet  
Their memory's ever with me,  
And the past I can't forget.

I've had friends to cluster round me;  
Fancied they were fond and true;  
Did not dream they'd e'er would fail me  
But they proved as false as you.  
I have watched the eye grow colder,  
I have wished we had not met;  
If you'd see me gay and happy,  
Teach me these things to forget.

'Tis a wonder I am weary—  
Life has been so full of woe;  
All that I have borne with patience,  
None but God and angels know,  
But I feel these bitter trials,  
And till life's last sun has set,  
I shall never learn the lesson,  
You would teach me—"To Forget."

## Humorous.

Fanny Fern says that when she sees a pretty man, with an apple head and raspberry mustache with six hairs in it, paint on his cheek, and a little dot of a goatee on his chin, with pretty little blinking studs in his shirt bosom, and a little necktie that looks as if it would faint if it were rumpled, she always feels a desire to nip him with a pair of sugar tongues, drop him gently into a pot of cream, and strew pink rose leaves over his little remains.

A country paper tells of a beautiful, amiable, fascinating and immensely wealthy young lady in a village in the country, who carefully conceals the knowledge of her wealth, wears cheap clothing and works in a milliner shop, waiting for an interesting young man to woo and win her "for herself alone." There will not be a milliner left in that village in three months.

Never marry a man until you have seen him eat. Let the candidate for your hand, ladies, pass through the ordeal of eating soft boiled eggs. If he can do it and leave the table cloth, the napkin and his shirt unspotted, take him. Try him next with a spare rib. If he can accomplish the feat without putting out one of his own eyes, or pitching the bones into your lap, name the day at once—he will do to tie to.

It is related of Lossing that he was occasionally so absent-minded that once he knooked at his own door, when the servant, not recognizing her master, looked out of the window and said, "The Professor is not at home." "Oh, very well," replied Lossing, composedly walking away, "I will call again."

"O dear!" yelled out an unchin who had just been suffering from an application of the birch: "O my! they tell me about forty rods making a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let 'em get such a plaguy lickin' as I've had, and then they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

A gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia recently lost his wife, and a young miss of six who came to the funeral, said to his little daughter of about the same age, "Your pa will marry again, won't he?" "Oh yes," was the reply, "but not until after the funeral!"

A story is told of a youthful member of the bar at St. Albans, who plunged into a glowing exordium in presenting his case; he declared that "when we look back upon the untrodden paths of the future, we behold the foot-prints of an almighty hand."

The colored people of Tennessee believe in baptism. During the ceremonies in Memphis, the other day, one old lady, after she got out exclaimed, in ecstasy—"Bress de Lord, that is five times I's been baptised, bress de Lord."

"Do you think Jonah cried when he was in the fish's belly?" was the question put to an oily seaman by a sleek quater. "Don't know," replied Jack, "but should think not, as there was plenty of blubber without his'n."

"A correct likeness of yourself sent, and your fortune told." Young Green, in answer to the above advertisement receives a looking glass, and is informed that he can tell his own fortune by counting his money.

A divine once praying said, "O Lord! give us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment he added, "especially poverty."

The last question that has troubled philosophers is this: Which causes a most pleasure, to hear herself praised or another girl run down.

Landlord: "John, I am going to raise your rent." Tenant: "Thank you, sir, I am much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

The difference between law and love is this—in love the attachment precedes the declaration; in law the declaration precedes the attachment.

Young swell: "I say, boy, what do you do with your clothes when you've worn them out?" Ragged Boy: "Wear 'em 'ome ag'in."

Why do they call Mr. Kingsley, 'Canon Kingsley,' mamma? asked a little girl. Because he is one of the big guns of the Church of England, my dear, was the answer.

A Connecticut Sheriff says: "If any man doubts the Bible doctrine of human depravity, I only ask that he be sheriff of this county one year."

An Indiana hotel keeper the other evening let twenty-six single rooms to a home-bound excursion party of thirteen freshly divorced couples.

A schoolboy defined "appetite" by exclaiming that "when I'm eating I'm appy, and when I'm done I'm tight."

The latest method of suicide is to fill one's mouth with gunpowder and then chew caps.

The New England farmers spend \$1,200,000 for grass seed every year.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**COCOAINE**  
THE BEST  
HAIR DRESSING & RESTORER.  
MILLIONS SAY  
'BURNETT'S COCAINE.'  
YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT.

## CHEAP ADVERTISING.

Advertisements occupying one inch of space will be inserted in 200 NEWSPAPERS, including 23 DAILIES, in

## Southern States,

covering thoroughly the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri.

One Month for \$148.

More Papers, More Battles, Larger Circulation, Lower Price, than other List. Special rates given for more or less space than one inch, and for a longer period than one month. Equally favorable quotations made for any single State. Copies of Lists, Circulars, Estimates, and full information, furnished on application.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York.

## CURE that COLD.

Do not suffer your Lungs to become diseased by allowing a COLD to become seated. Thousands have died Premature Deaths—The Victims of Consumption—by neglecting a Cold.

Dr. Wm. Hall's  
**BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS**

Will Cure Coughs, Colds and Consumption sooner and quicker than any other remedy. It acts like magic. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

## FANNING'S PATENT KID-FITTING SKELETON CORSET.

Recommended by leading physicians. Should be worn by all ladies who value health and comfort. They are particularly recommended for summer wear and warm climates, although adapted to all seasons of the year.

For sale by all first-class dealers.

WORCESTER SKIRT CO., Sole Manufacturers, Worcester, Mass.

## CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE  
**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.**

A LAND GRANT OF  
**12,000,000 ACRES**

IN THE  
Best FARMING and MINERAL Lands in AMERICA.

**3,000,000 ACRES IN NEBRASKA**

IN THE  
**GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,**

**Garden of the West,**

**NOW FOR SALE!**

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

**FREE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.**

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Sold by the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address  
**O. F. DAVIS,**  
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,  
Omaha, Neb.

## PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

\$40, \$50, \$75, and \$100.  
**GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP!**  
Shipped Ready for Use!

MANUFACTURED BY  
**J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.**  
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

## REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Pining or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. BRY'S Pile Remedy fails to cure.

It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00.

**U. S. No. Agents, Circular Free.**

## GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful

Knowledge to all. Sent free for two stamps. Address Dr. BONAVENTURE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## W. B. GLENN,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and the adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-17.

## R. T. GRAY,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

Collection of claims promptly attended to. Jan. 11, 1872. 2-17.

**THOS. R. PURNELL,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**SALEM, N. C.**

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871. 24-17.

## NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,  
Spellers and Readers,  
Dickens and Bulwer Novels,  
cheap editions at the

**BOOK STORE.**

## SEWING MACHINES. A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE. WONDERFUL! HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



## THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.

Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.

Call and examine this  
**Complete Sewing Machine.**

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts.) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except over-seaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines  
AT  
**J. E. MICKEY'S,**  
SALEM, N. C.

**AGENTS** wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## To the Ladies!

**Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,**

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

**LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK**

OF  
**Millinery Goods**

AND  
**NOTIONS,**

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

**LATEST STYLES**

AND  
**FASHIONS.**

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

## DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

**Spring and Summer**

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

## HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

## Ready-Made Clothing

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

## Hardware and Queensware.

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

## Groceries, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.



## Tinware and Stoves.

TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail. STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

## Guttering and Tin Roofing.

Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

**J. E. MICKEY,**  
Salem, N. C.

## WAGONS.

Two-Horse Wagons always on hand. April 25th, 1872. 17-17.

## Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN.  
LITTLE MEN.  
OLD FASHIONED GIRL.  
HOSPITAL SKETCHES.  
at the BOOK STORE.

## 1872.

## PATTERSON & CO.

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,**

**Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,**

**Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in**

**DRESS GOODS, Gents and Ladies' SHOES, and FANCY GOODS.**

**FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.**

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE TAKEN TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks at extremely short profits.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the

**Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and FRIES' GOODS.**

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**PATTERSON & CO.**

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

## JUST RECEIVED

At Blickenderfer's  
**NOTION & VARIETY STORE.**

Salem, N. C.,  
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF  
**SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES**

OF  
**FANCY GOODS**

AND  
**NOTIONS.**

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-17.

## HOSIERY.

LADIES' GENTS' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—A complete line of these goods always on hand at 17-17 THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

## PARASOLS.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS AT THE NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

## SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

Howe's, Grover and Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Singer's Sewing Machine Needles, of all sizes always on hand at the

NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.  
Sent by mail if desired.

## Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.  
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily at 1 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.  
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 11 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives every Friday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.  
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Monday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT CREEK MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4 P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 8 P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

## MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 16th, 1872, a new School for boys and young men, the "MORAVIAN MALE ACADEMY," will open at Salem, N. C. This Moravian Church Institution is principally designed for the education of the sons of members of the Moravian Church, but the sons of other persons, not members, desirous of availing themselves of the advantages it offers, will be admitted. The Institution will be conducted on the same principles which have obtained for the Moravian Schools the reputation they enjoy for thorough instruction and careful moral training. A gentleman of large experience in teaching, the Rev. R. P. LINERBAK, late of Friedberg, N. C., has been appointed Principal.

The year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. Scholars will be received at any time, but none under 8 years of age can be admitted. Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For terms and further particulars apply to the Principal, Rev. R. P. LINERBAK, Salem, N. C.

E. A. DISCHENITZ,  
President, Provincial Elder's Conference  
of the Southern District of the Moravian Church,  
Salem, N. C., April 11, 1872. 15-3m.

## Fancy Goods & Stationery

we have in great variety, such as  
A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:

**HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.**

**WORLD AT HOME.**

**PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS**

**FORGET-ME-NOT.**

**KEEPSAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.**

**MEMORY'S GIFT.**

**RED LINE TENNYSON,**

**RED LINE LONGFELLOW,**

**ALBUMS, &c., &c.**

At the BOOK STORE.

## The Poulterer's Friend

Will prevent and cure Chicken Cholera, and prevent Gapes in young Chickens, &c.

**HOG POWDERS.**

A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable in fattening Hogs.

**Horse and Cattle Powders**

At Vogler's Supply Store.

Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.

## Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

## SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT!

## PATTERSON & CO.

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,**

**Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,**

**Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in**

**DRESS GOODS, Gents and Ladies' SHOES, and FANCY GOODS.**

**FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.**

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE TAKEN TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks at extremely short profits.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the

**Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and FRIES' GOODS.**

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

**PATTERSON & CO.**

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED!

SUCH AS

Cretonnes, Peralces,  
Japanese Poplins in Plaids and Stripes,  
Japanese Glaze Poplins,  
Chevre Poplin, Silk Mixed Poplins,  
Striped Grenadines,

DOLLY VARDEN Crepe de Voyage,  
Embroidered Tissues, &c.  
White Alpaca, French FINE LAIN, silk wool.  
Pure Black Mohair, silk on both sides.  
Llama Lace Points, at J. L. FULKERSON'S.

The Latest Recipe for Rosy Cheeks  
Is to wear our thick soled Steel Shank WALKING SHOES, which are of very superior quality and neat style.  
J. L. FULKERSON.

## EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS, suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.  
J. L. FULKERSON,  
Sole Agent for Forsyth County.